

ANDREW JACKSON
March 4, 1829 – March 4, 1837

Andrew Jackson- Background

- Born in a log cabin on the frontier
- His parents were immigrants from Ireland
- They died by the time he was 15
- He grew up tough



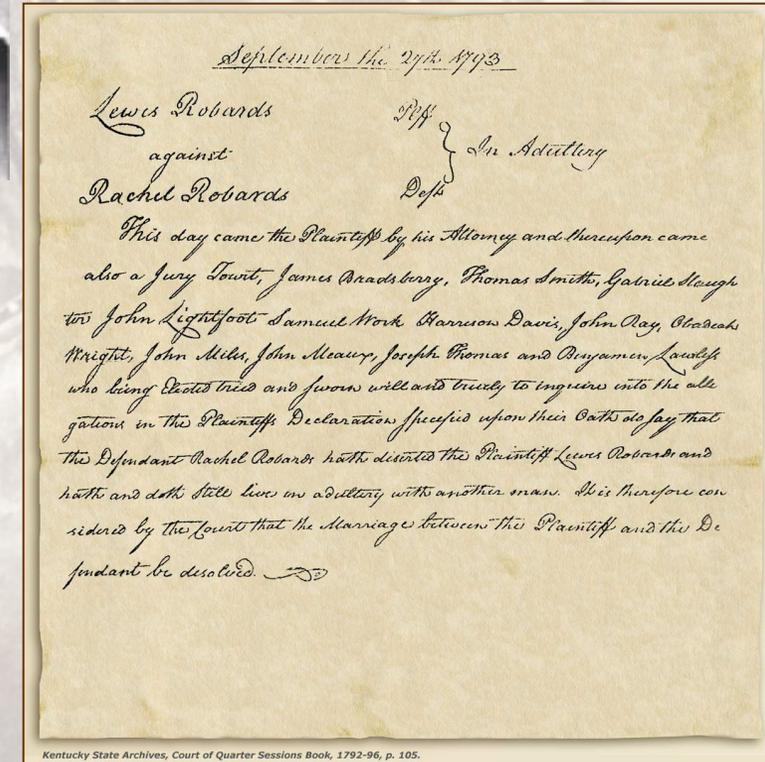
A Military Man

- Joined American Revolution at age of 13
- Creek War Victory
 - Indian battle during the War of 1812
- War of 1812
 - Victory at Battle of New Orleans
- 1818 Seminole Victories
 - Helped regain Florida



Personal Life

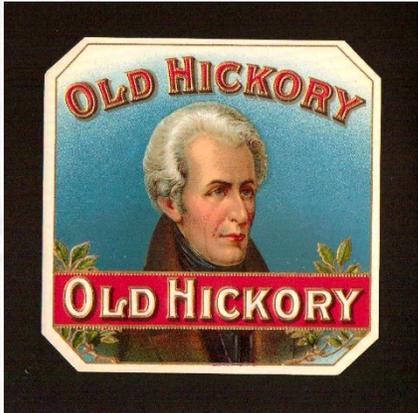
- Studied Law at North Carolina
 - Practiced in Tennessee
- Made money in real estate
 - Buying and selling in Georgia & Alabama
- Married Rachel Robards
 - Recently divorced woman
 - Controversy surrounding their marriage



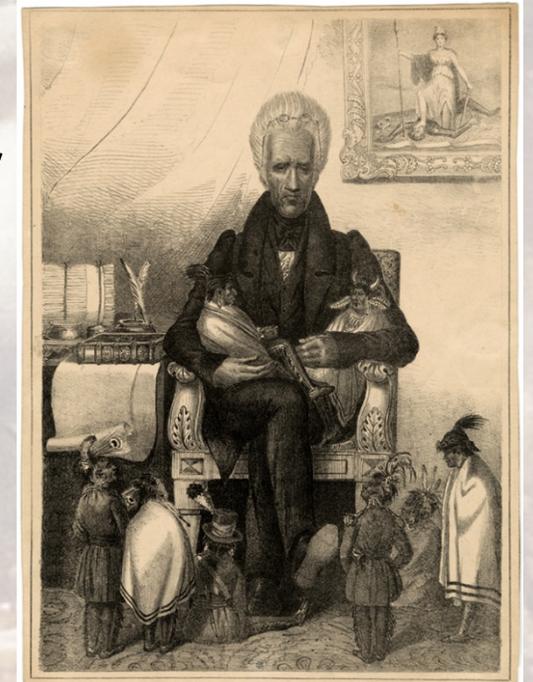
Kentucky State Archives, Court of Quarter Sessions Book, 1792-96, p. 105.

Final Divorce Decree

Nicknames for Jackson

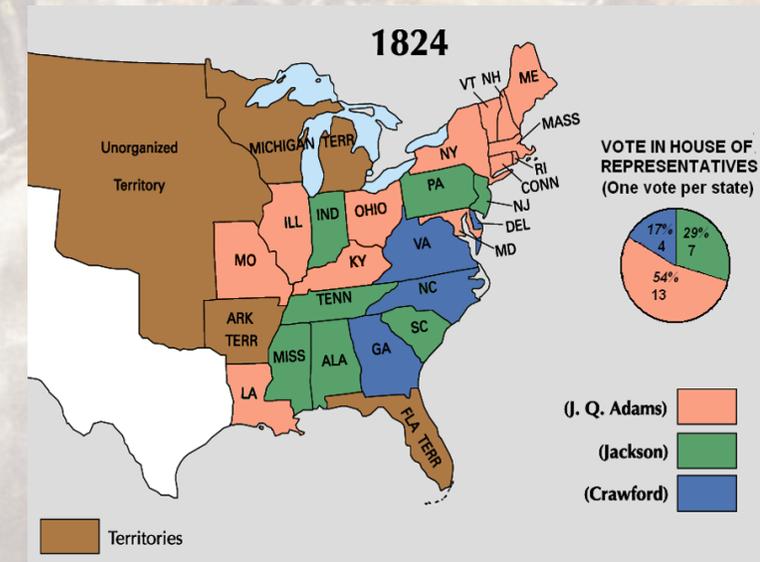
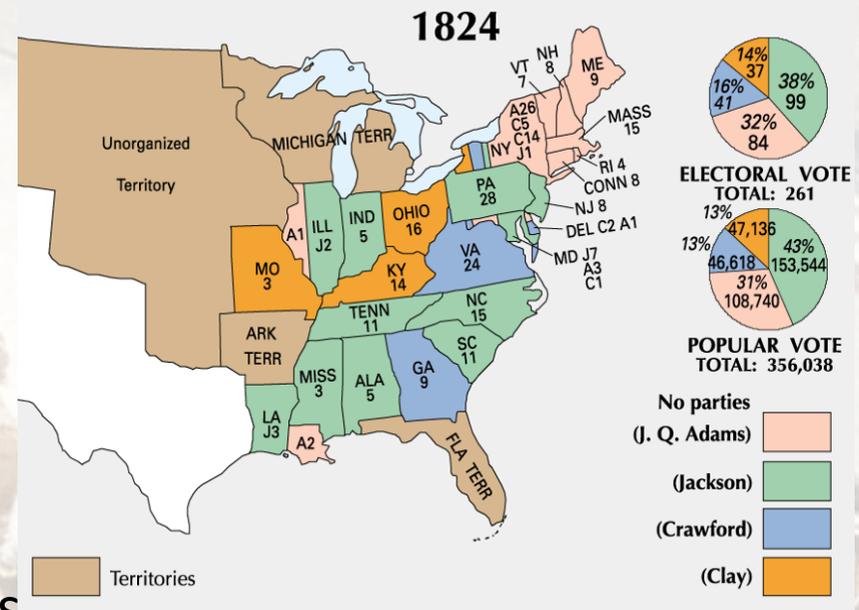


- “Old Hickory”
 - Given to him by soldiers he commanded
 - Meant he was as tough as the wood on a hickory tree
- “King Jackson”
 - Given to him by his political opponents
 - They thought he was trying to take over the country
- “Sharp Knife”
 - Given by Native Americans
 - He was ruthless in dealing with them



Election of 1824

- Disputed Election
- He received the most popular votes
 - But not a majority of the electoral votes
- Went to Congress
 - They elected John Quincy Adams
- A few issues existed that Jackson was angry about
 - Called it a “Corrupt Bargain”
 - “...there was cheating and corruption and bribery, too.”
 - His anger damaged Adams efforts as president



Election of 1828

- Rematch between Adams and Jackson
- “Corrupt Bargainer” vs. “Military Chieftain”
- Jackson won easily and became president a few months later
- John C Calhoun became Jackson’s Vice President
- His wife died before he became president however
 - He blamed Adams



Andrew Jackson



John Quincy Adams

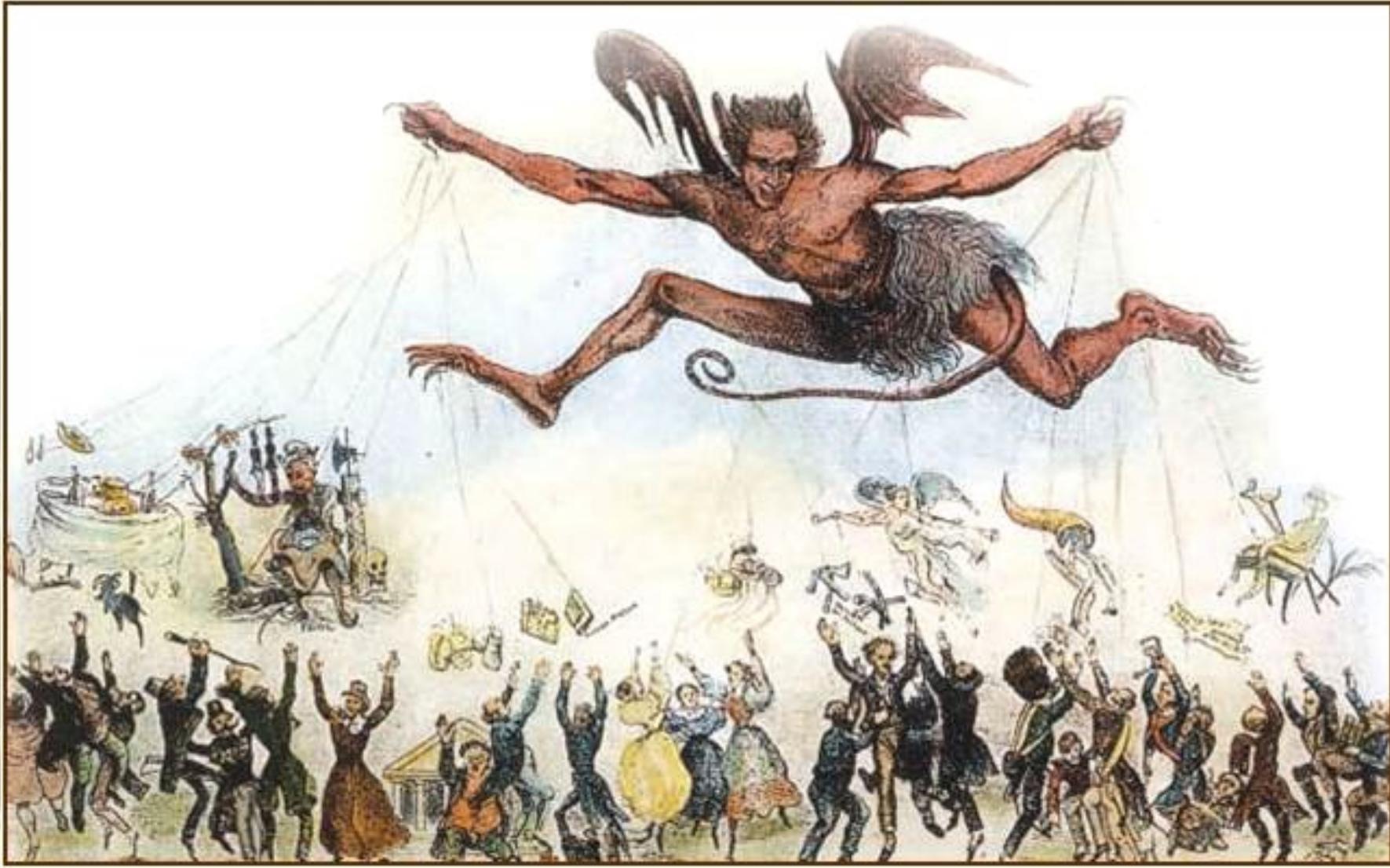
VS

Spoils System

- After the election, he fired many government employees
 - He hired many of his supporters
- “The duties of all public offices are...so plain and simple...”
- A supporter said, “To the victor goes the spoils”
 - Very few of his supporters were qualified
- Unofficial advisors were referred to as his “Kitchen Cabinet”
 - He paid little attention to cabinet – politicians.
 - Only there for themselves
 - He relied on friends around the country who were closer to the people.

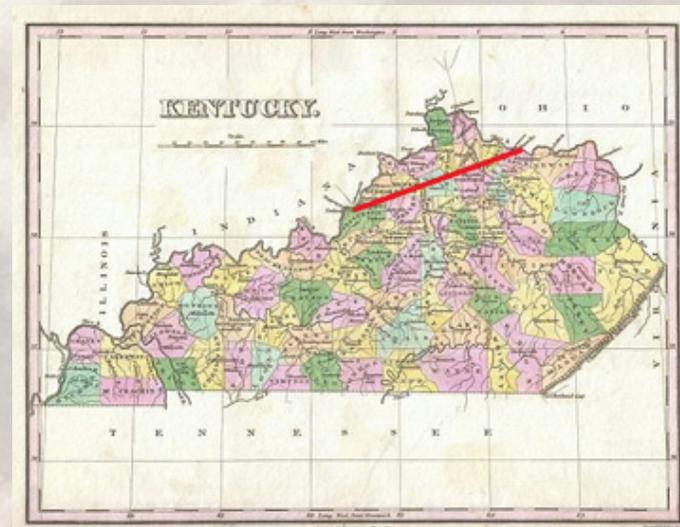
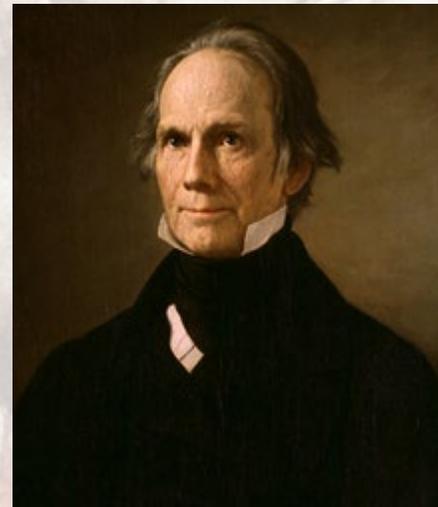


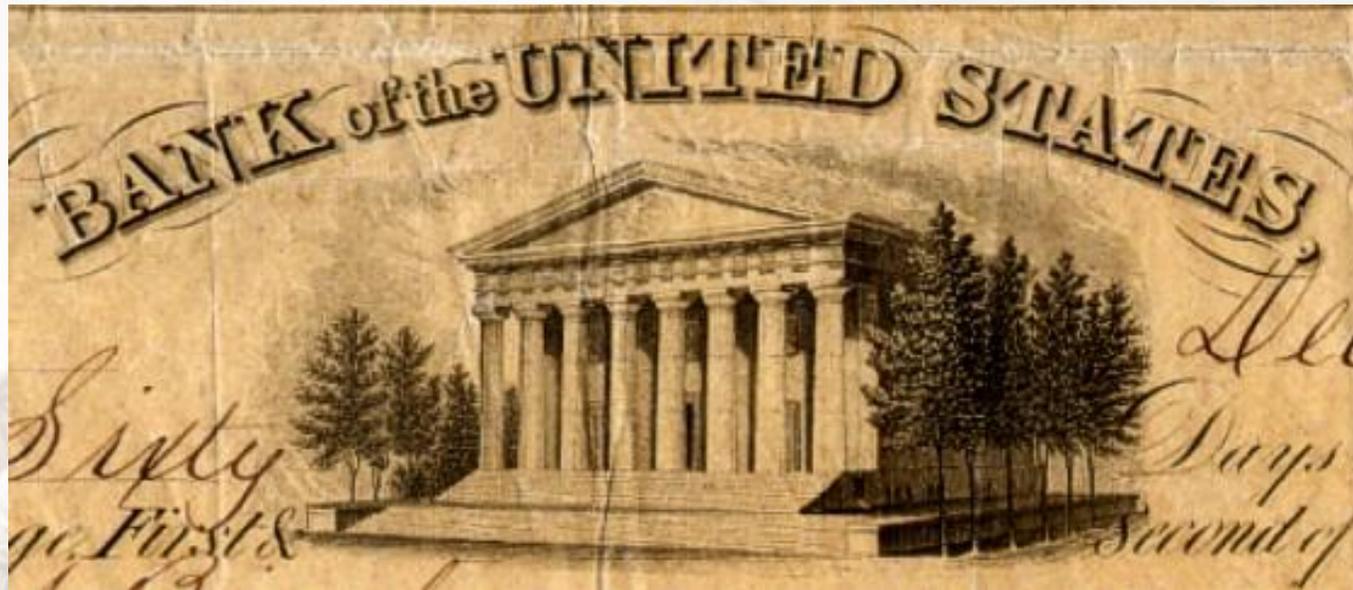
Jackson as Satan Dangles the Spoils of Victory over his Supporters



Veto of Maysville Road

- Clay pushed for the construction of Maysville Road in Kentucky.
- Clay “Pet Project”
- Jackson: Why build a road to only help out a few states?
- This move ended any “cordialness” between President and Clay.
- Alienated many of Jackson’s Western Supporters.





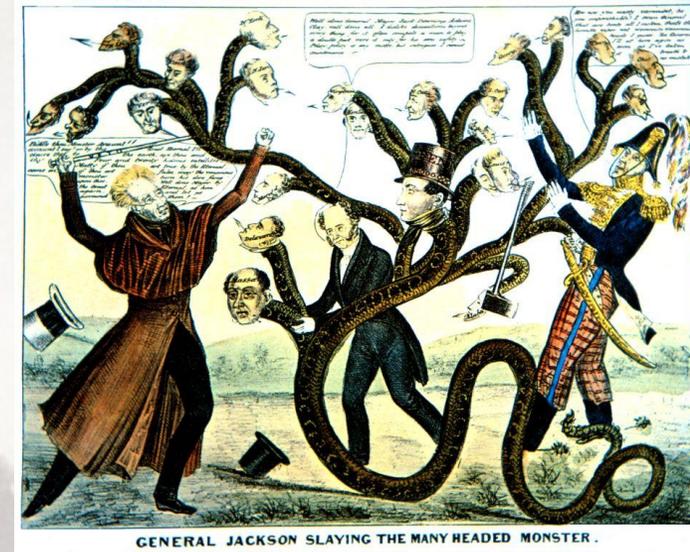
The Bank War

1829–1837

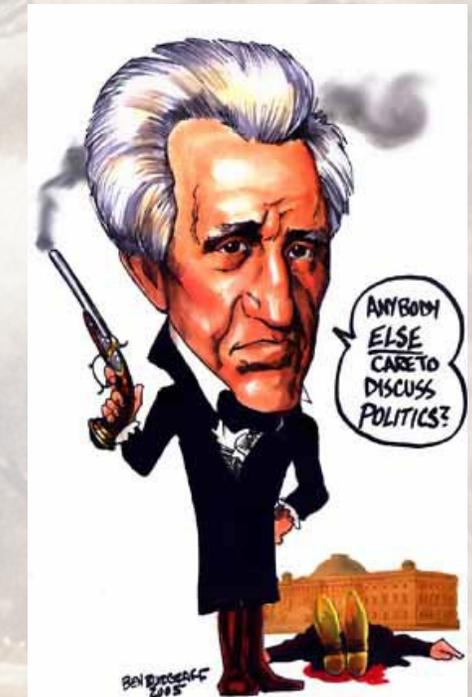


Dealing with the 2nd Bank of the United States

- Jackson hated the federal bank
 - He let them know!
- “The bank...is trying to kill me, but I will kill it!”
- He felt the National Bank was only helping the rich
 - Issue dealing with farmers and merchants
- He vetoed a renewal of the bank
 - Ended the National Bank and sent money to state banks
- Those who opposed Jackson's banking policy viewed it as going beyond the constitutional authority of the President and seemingly empowering the Presidency into a dictatorship.



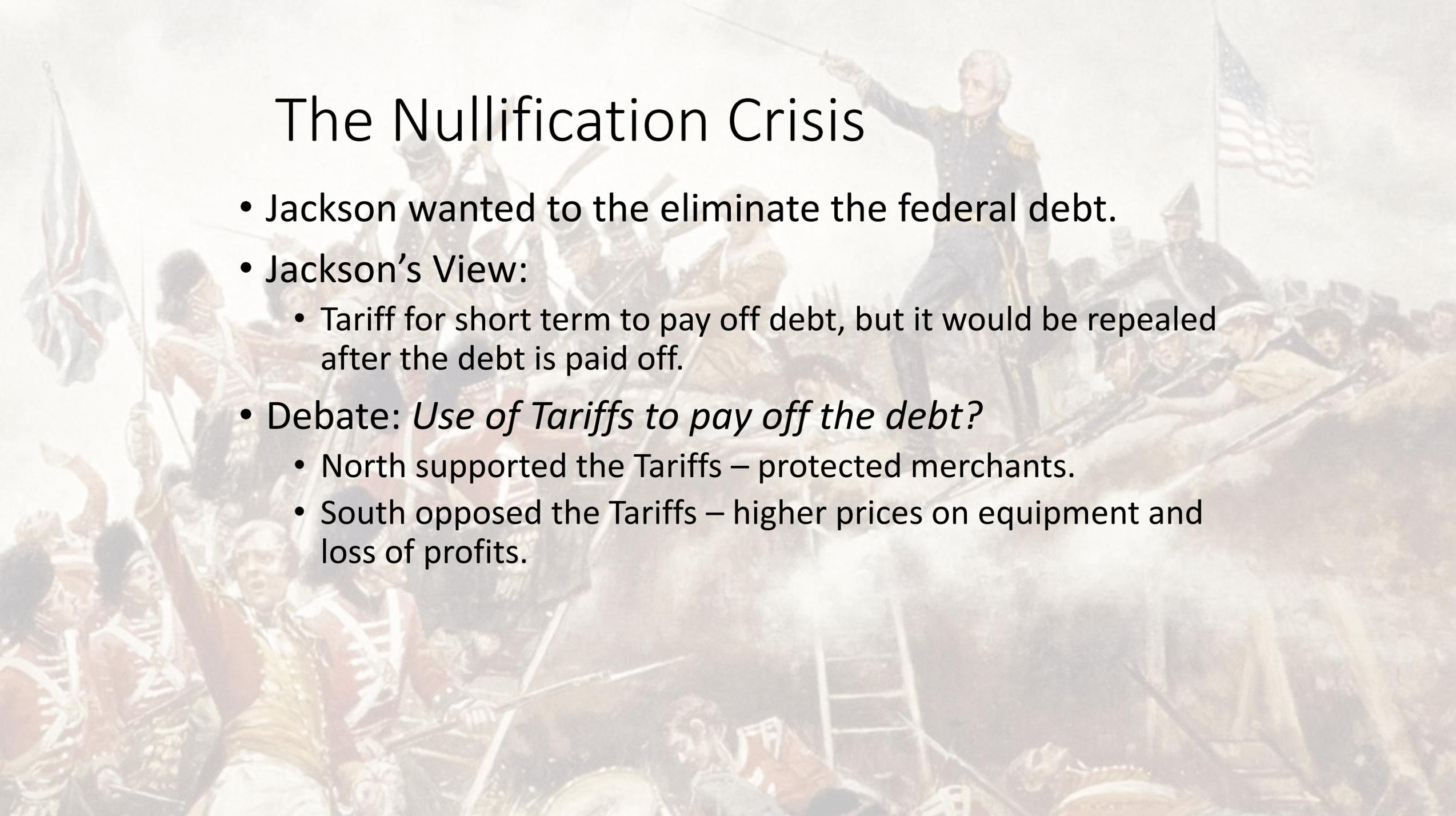
Nicholas Biddle:
President of the
Bank of the US



The “Monster” Is Destroyed!

A historical painting depicting a battle scene, likely the Battle of New Orleans. The scene is filled with soldiers in uniform, some on horseback, and several flags, including the American flag. The central figure is a man in a dark uniform, possibly a general, standing on a horse and looking towards the viewer. The background shows a large battle with many soldiers and flags.

- **1832 → Jackson vetoed the extension of the 2nd National Bank of the United States.**
- **“Pet Banks”**
- **1836 → the charter expired.**
- **1841 → the bank went bankrupt!**



The Nullification Crisis

- Jackson wanted to the eliminate the federal debt.
- Jackson's View:
 - Tariff for short term to pay off debt, but it would be repealed after the debt is paid off.
- Debate: *Use of Tariffs to pay off the debt?*
 - North supported the Tariffs – protected merchants.
 - South opposed the Tariffs – higher prices on equipment and loss of profits.

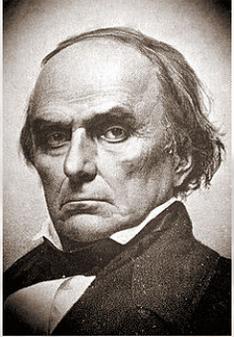
Nullification Crisis

- In 1828 congress passed the **Tariff Act of 1828** (*The Tariff of Abominations*) which imposed taxes on imported goods.
 - Although supported by Northern manufacturers, the Southern states opposed the tariff as it discouraged trade among nations.
 - Southern states now paid more for European goods
- President Jackson lowered the tax in 1832 but met continued resistance from Southern leaders such as **South Carolina Senator John C. Calhoun**.
 - Calhoun said that states could nullify (**refuse to comply**) with laws that went against the interests of the individual states.
 - S.C. talked about seceding (Leaving the Union)
- Jackson didn't like this!
 - He thought it would lead to civil war



- **NULLIFICATION:**
 - States had the power over the Constitutionality of laws, not supreme court. If one state said a law is unconstitutional, then Congress must repeal the law. The federal government would need to amend the Constitution.

VIEWS OF THE TARRIFF



- Daniel Webster, Senator from Mass., argues that nullification is the same as treason.



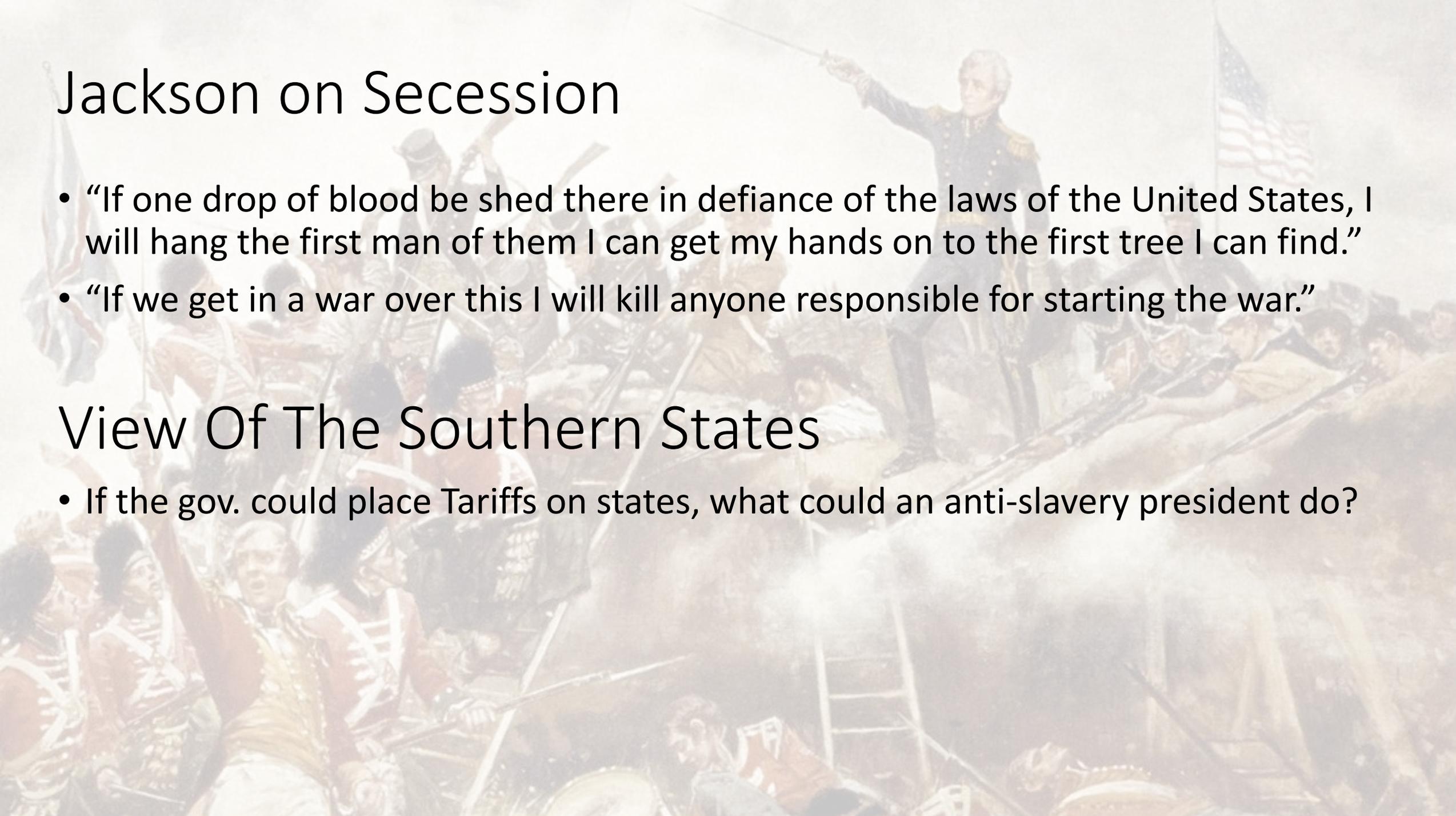
- Senator Haynes, Senator from SC, pushes for the West to join the fight with SC.
- Most of Congress speaks out against nullification.

- Jackson, seeing the power play by VP Calhoun, fires most of his supporters within the government.
- Calhoun resigns from office and gets appointed to the US Senate from SC.

- President Jackson sends warships to Charleston Harbor and threatens to hang Calhoun for treason.
- SC calls a state convention and declares the Tariff of 1832 invalid and refuses to collect it.
- Congress introduces a “force bill” to force SC to pay with force.
 - **Force Bill:** the United States government would use force to impose federal laws.
- Henry Clay offers compromise: Tariffs would be reduced over a period of nine years.
 - South Carolina backed down but seeds of secession were now planted into the politics of the nation.



Jackson on Secession



- “If one drop of blood be shed there in defiance of the laws of the United States, I will hang the first man of them I can get my hands on to the first tree I can find.”
- “If we get in a war over this I will kill anyone responsible for starting the war.”

View Of The Southern States

- If the gov. could place Tariffs on states, what could an anti-slavery president do?

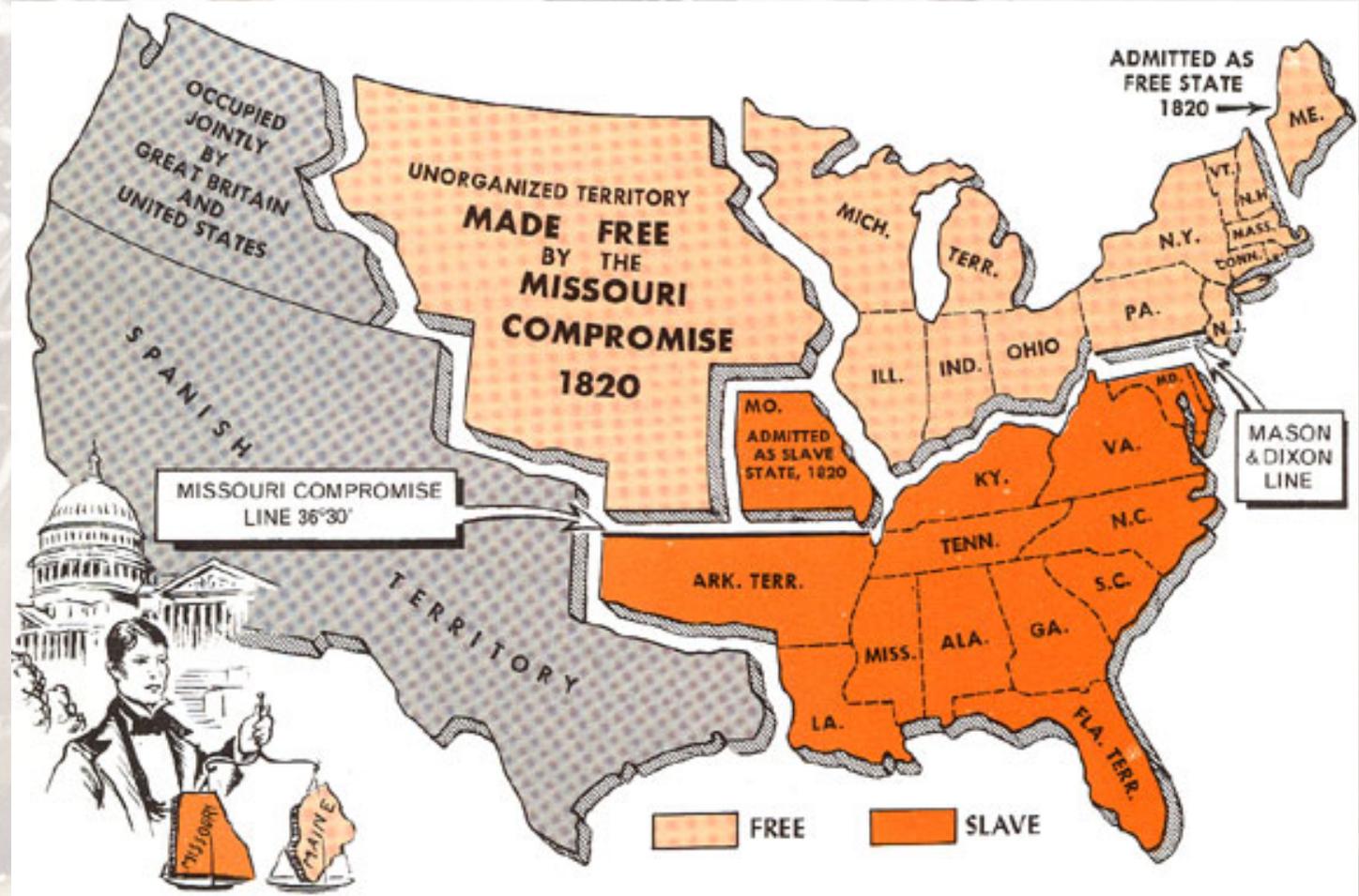


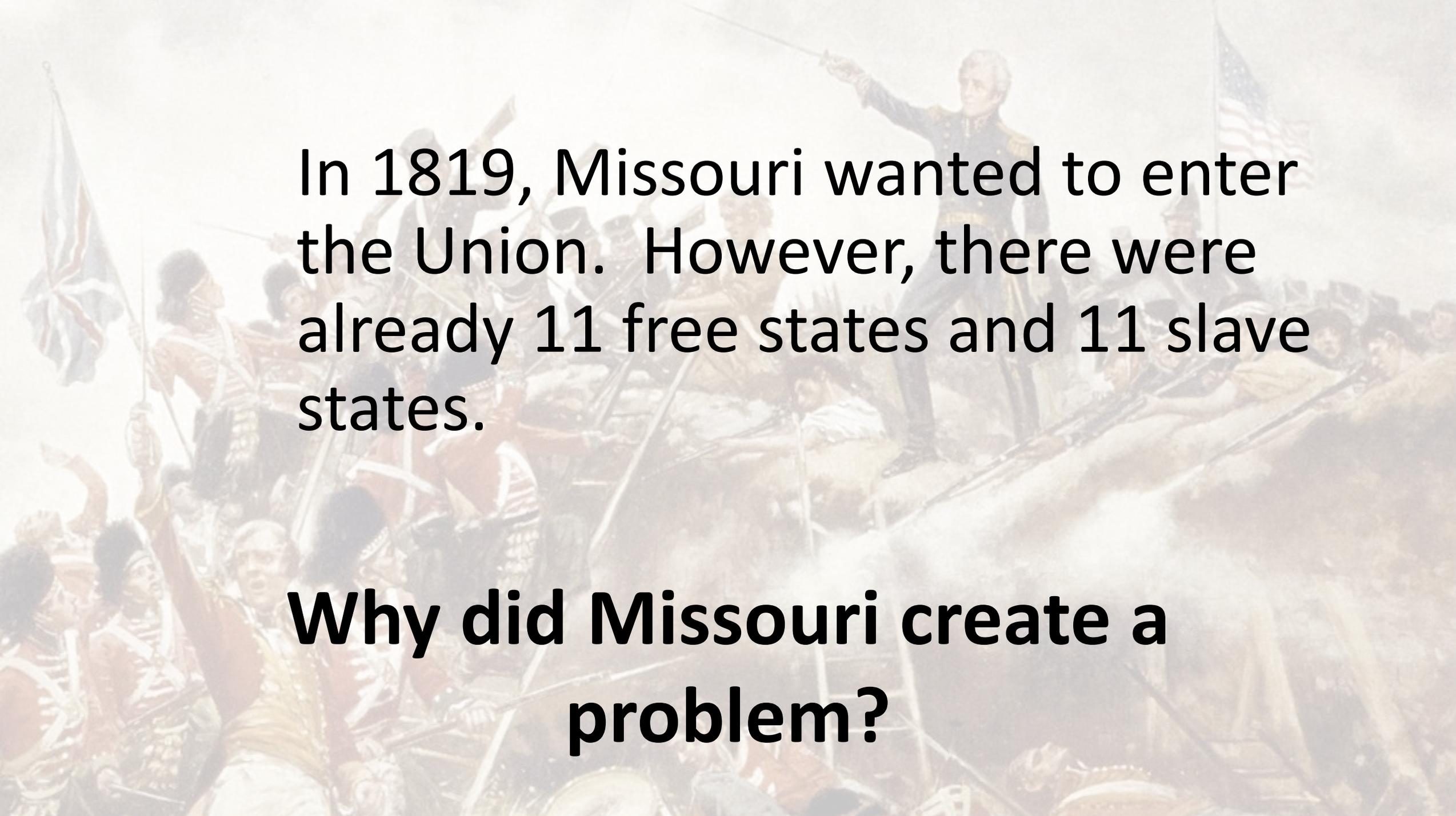
Missouri Compromise

1820

The Missouri Compromise of 1820

It marked the beginning of the prolonged sectional conflict over the extension of slavery that led to the American Civil War.





In 1819, Missouri wanted to enter the Union. However, there were already 11 free states and 11 slave states.

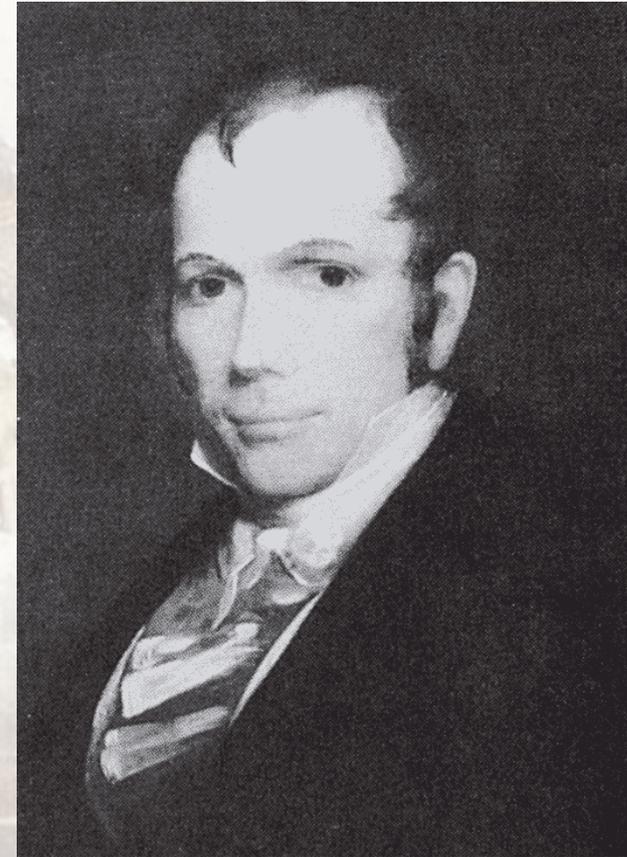
Why did Missouri create a problem?

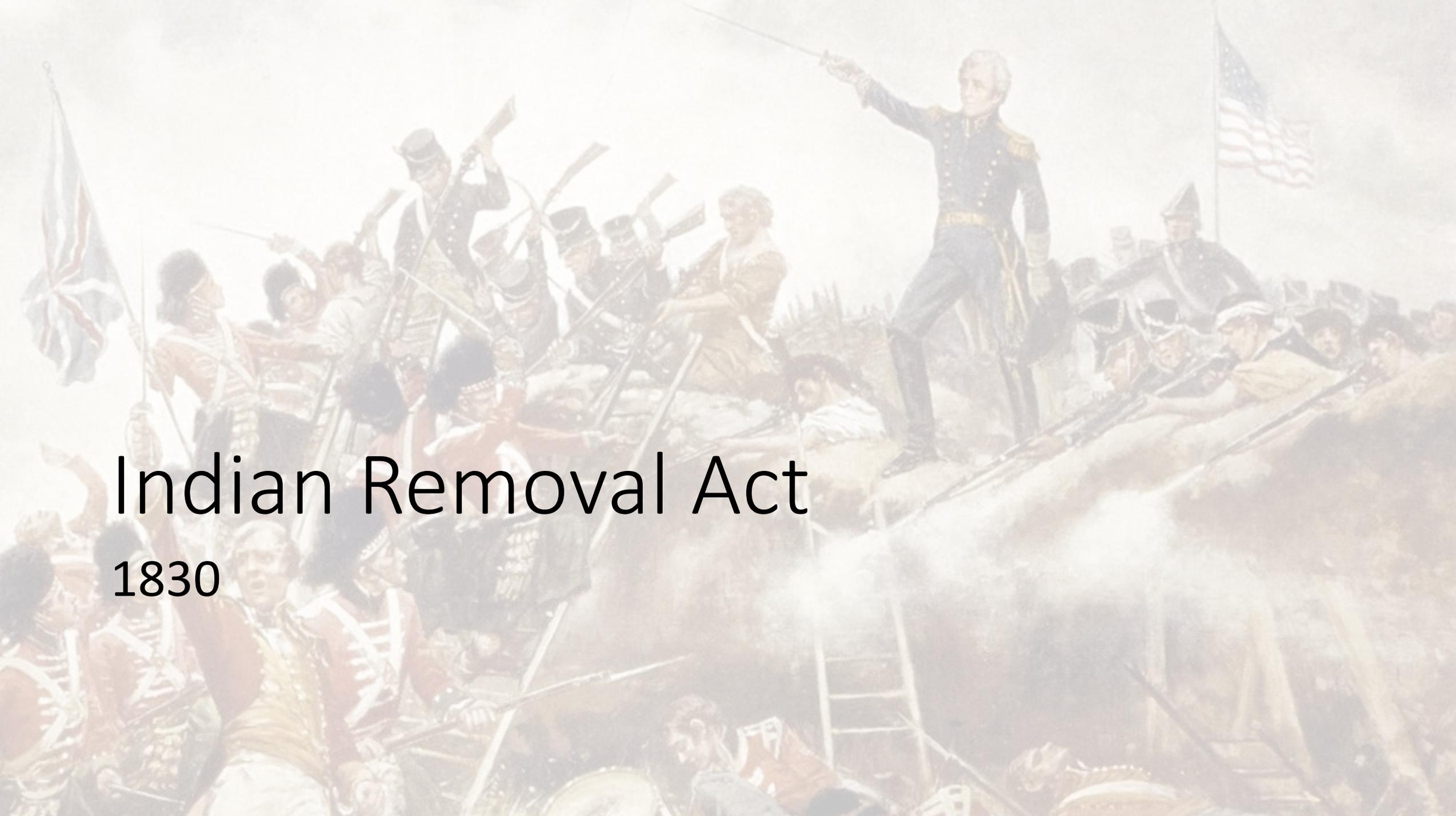
Solution:

Senator Henry Clay suggested drawing a line at the 36°-30' N. latitude.

Slavery would be banned everywhere north of this line.

Missouri would join as a slave state, Maine as a free state.



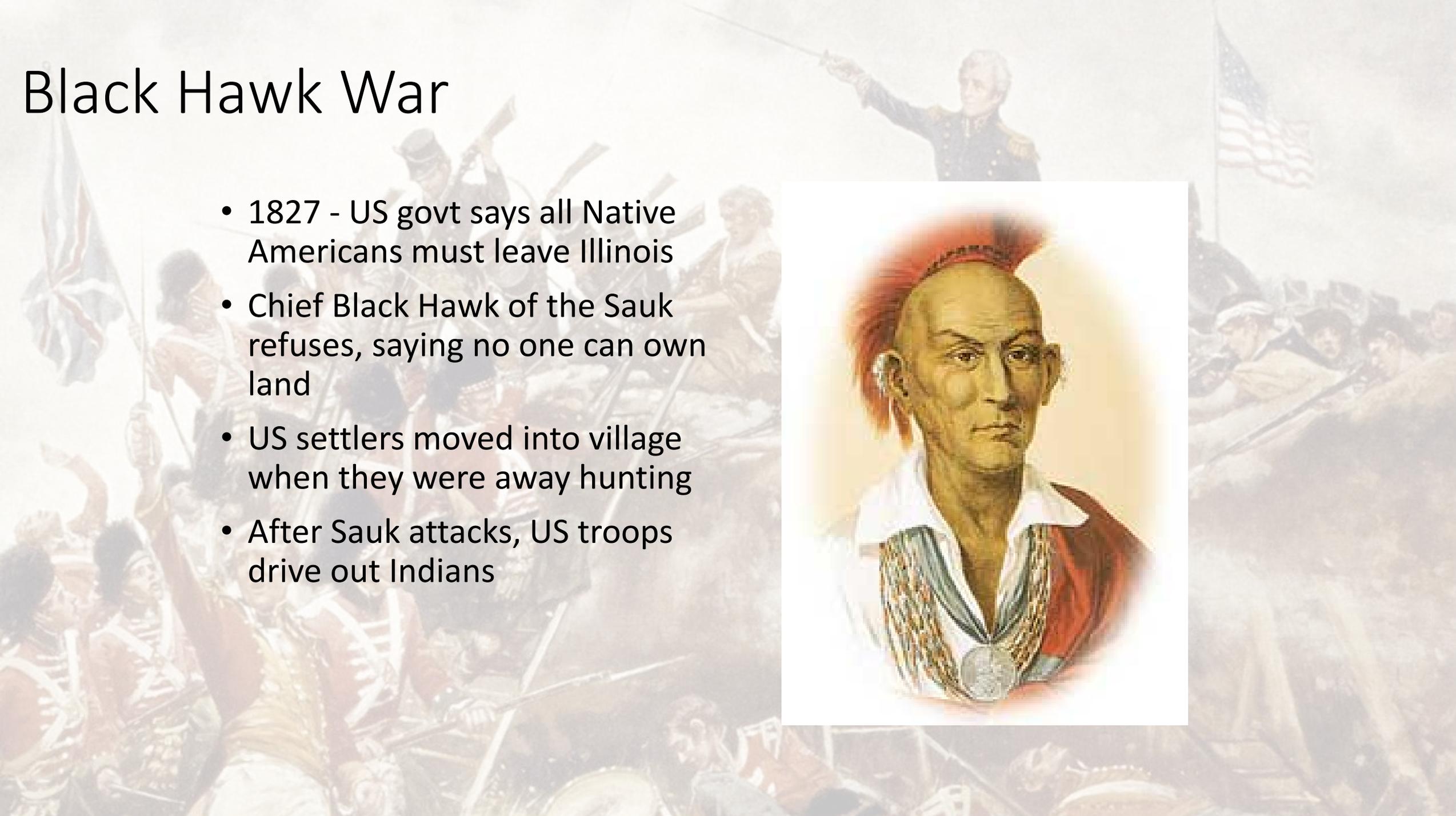


Indian Removal Act

1830

Black Hawk War

- 1827 - US govt says all Native Americans must leave Illinois
- Chief Black Hawk of the Sauk refuses, saying no one can own land
- US settlers moved into village when they were away hunting
- After Sauk attacks, US troops drive out Indians



Indian Removal Act-1830



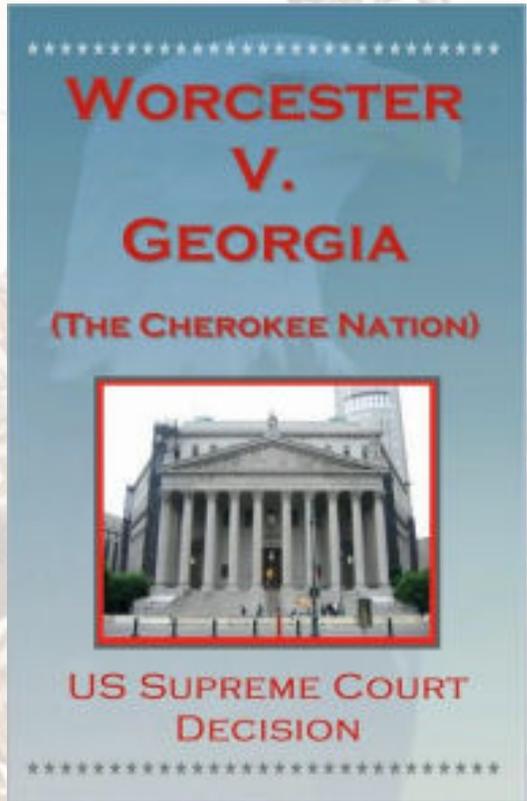
- President Jackson pushes Congress to force Indians to move west of the Mississippi
- Congress established Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) as the new Indian homeland
- US govt creates Bureau of Indian Affairs

Cherokee Indians



- Lived peacefully in the Appalachian Mountains of Georgia and Tennessee
- Adopted culture of whites - wrote and spoke English
- Had own written language and newspaper
- Based their government on the U.S. Constitution

Cherokee Sue For Land



- Cherokee sued the government of Georgia for taking their land
- **Worcester vs. Georgia** - Supreme Court rules Georgia's actions are illegal and that the Cherokee can stay

“Chief Justice John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it.”

President Andrew Jackson

Trail of Tears



- Georgia govt. smashes in Cherokee printing press
- US troops move 18,000 Cherokee at gunpoint 800 miles from 1838-1839
- 25% of Cherokee died - most elderly and children
- This happened under President Van Buren's term in office

Positions on the Key Issues of 1832

WHIGS

- Less concerned about the widening gap between rich and poor.
- Opposed “liberal capitalism” because they believed it would lead to economic chaos.
- Strong national govt. to coordinate the expanding economy was critical.
- Opposes Indian removal.
- Favored tariffs.
- Supported a National Bank.

DEMOCRATS

- Felt the widening gap between rich and poor was alarming.
- Believed that bankers, merchants, and speculators were “non-producers” who used their govt. connections to line their own pockets.
- Govt. should have a hands-off approach to the economy to allow the little guy a chance to prosper.
- For Indian removal.
- Oppose tariffs.
- States’ rights.
- Oppose federal support for internal improvements.
- Opposed the National Bank.

Political Split

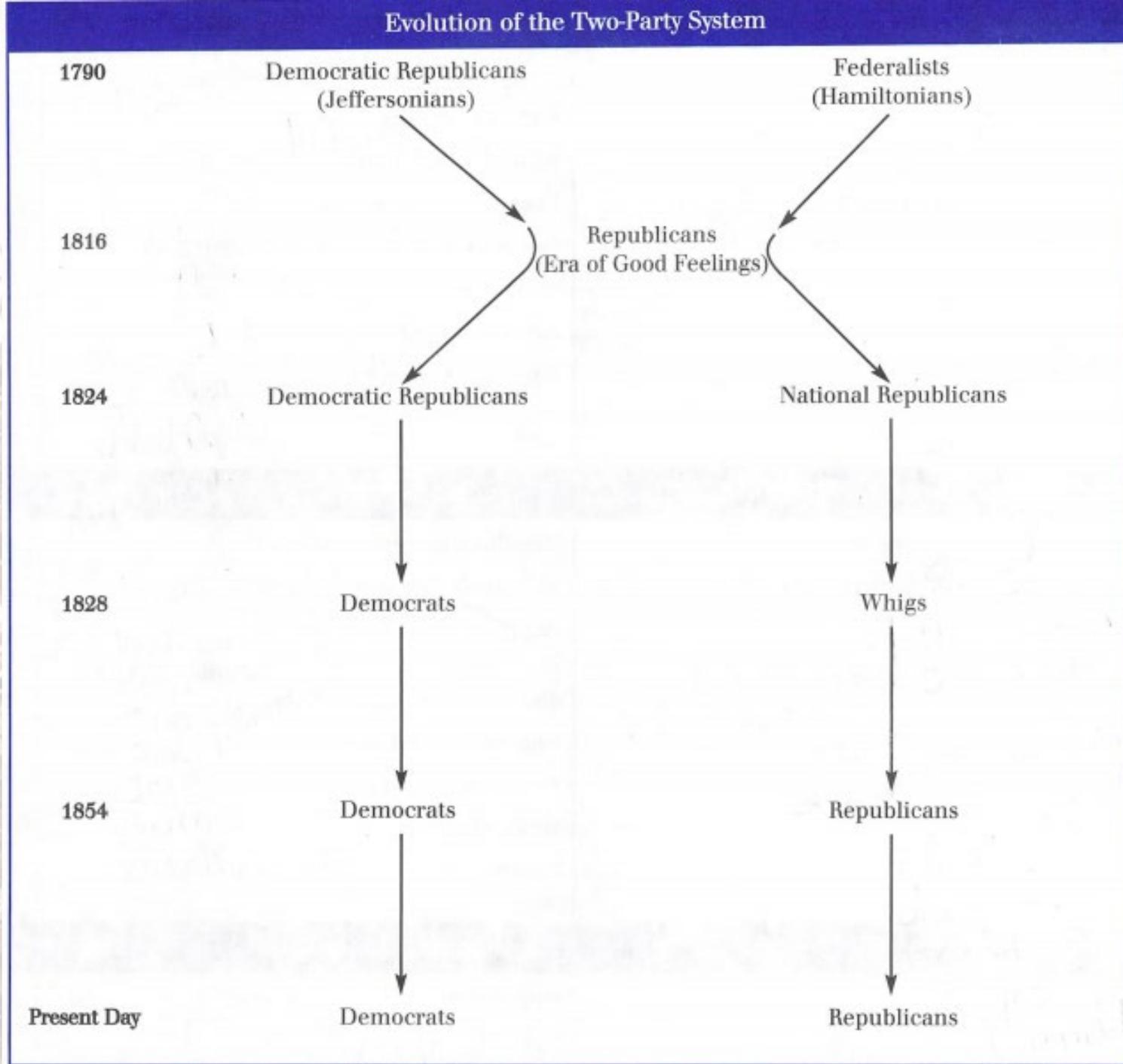
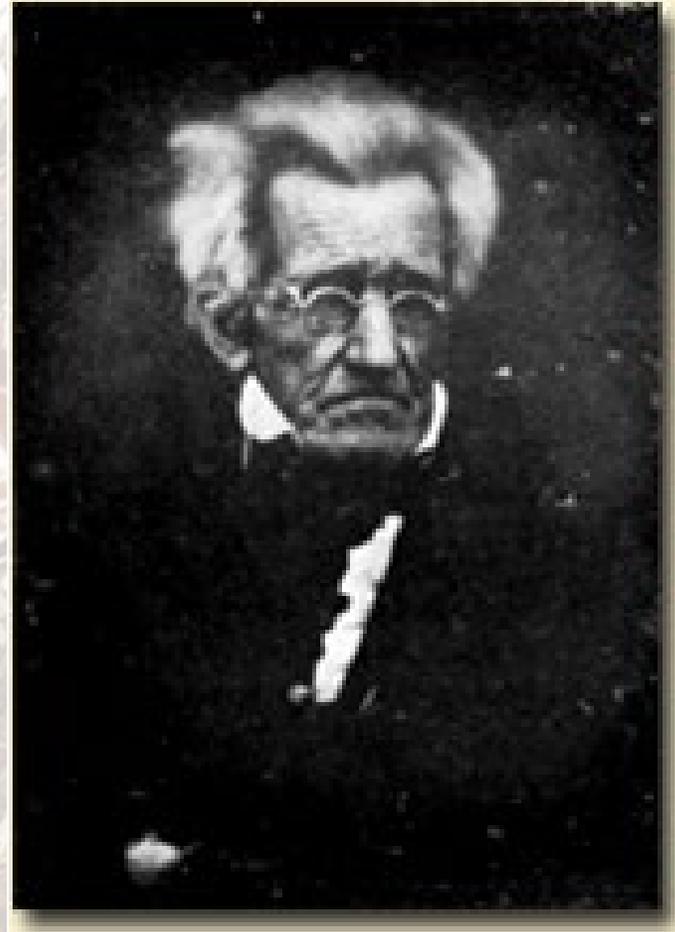


Photo of Andrew Jackson in 1844 (one year before his death)



1767 - 1845